

Abstract

A novel method for the screening of an extract of plant for biologically active ingredients is disclosed, which comprises allocating the components fractionated from a crude extract of plant on a gridded solid support, adding a labeled target as a probe onto the support and properly incubating the solid support, then detecting the expected signals and recovering biologically active ingredients corresponding to the signals. By applying the novel method, a biologically active small compound in a purified form from an extract of *Carthamus tinctorius L* that can specifically bind to a platelet membrane receptor protein gpIIb/IIIa is obtained.

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